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SUNDAY.....OCT. 13, 1901.

SUMMING UP THE CARNIVAL.

Looking back over the week just passed, we must recognize the fact that much of the success and pleasure with which the Carnival was attended was due to the weather. If we had had several days of rain the historian of the occasion would have had a different tale to tell. As it was, that genial and cheering "October sun," to which Daniel Webster referred in what was widely known as his "Richmond speech," was with us nearly all the time, and made the temperature precisely right for open-air exercise. The result was such an outpouring of people as has been rarely if ever before seen here.

When it is known that eighty railroad tickets to Richmond were sold at the little station of Frederick's Hall, and that the travel from other rural stations of Virginia was equally as great, we are justified in doubting if even in the palmy days of the old Agricultural Fair, so many country people ever came to Richmond in one week. And then how Richmonders turned out! Our city can gather a larger crowd upon short notice than any other city of its population in the land, and last week it excelled all its former records in that respect. What with city people, suburbanites, and country cousins Broad street, at times, had a crowd on it of such immensity as would have befitted a great capital of the world.

As for the Carnival—including in the term the whole series of exhibitions and parades—it had its brilliant and dull sides. The Horse Show will live in memory and in local annals as a triumph of the first order. That it will be repeated next year, goes without saying. The leaders of fashionable society and the lovers of horses demand it, and there's no denying them, especially as the general public seconds the motion.

The booth feature of the street fair was not what it should have been, and as for the sideshows, with some few exceptions, they were poor, tawdry affairs. Most of the parades were good. The "size" of the military parade was disappointing, but nothing else about it was. What may be called strictly "Carnival" features of the week were sufficient. But altogether—"excusin' " the Horse Show—the Carnival and Street Fair were not as fully developed as we might have made them, and we think it would be unwise to reproduce them exactly next year. A new plan should be devised. The Horse Show will do for the central feature at night, but there should be other exhibitions.

Richmond is growing in importance as a manufacturing city, and the Dispatch would like to see the next exhibition here consist in good part of samples of the products of our mills and factories. If we try, if we organize, and work together, and have the sympathy and support of our manufacturers, we can have a useful, brilliant, and attractive industrial fair, made up of goods manufactured here in Richmond. Think what an advertisement of our city that would be.

Would our manufacturers enter into the spirit of such an enterprise? We hope so! At any rate, it would be well to give them an opportunity to say "Yes" or "No."

Next year our hotel accommodations will be greatly increased. It is known that many persons were deterred from coming to Richmond last week through fear that it would be impossible for them to secure suitable hotel accommodations.

So let us have next year, not only the Horse-Show, but, if possible, other attractions. Not every man, woman, and child has 50 cents with which to visit the Auditorium. There were thousands in Richmond who got much pleasure out of the Carnival last week, though they didn't have enough money to pay their way into a 10-cent sideshow, even.

The Carnival and Street Fair, as we have seen them for two years, have served their day and generation and new favorites are coming to the front; but we must not be unmindful of the debt of gratitude we owe the gentlemen who shouldered the work and worry of those entertainments and made them successful. It is no small honor to them that they have awakened Richmond's ambition for greater things! Their shows brought to Richmond crowds larger than ever were seen here before, and the free-show ingredient in their programmes delighted multitudes who had no money to spend in admission fees.

Now, for a creditable Richmond exhibit at the Charleston Exposition! We have had in connection with the Carnival a highly successful home advertisement of the many advantages our city offers to the business man, the manufacturer and the home-seeker. Let us next make such an advertisement at favorable outside points, the first of which to present itself is the Palmetto metropolis. Advertising is the life of modern commerce and industry.

DAHLGREN'S ARTIFICIAL LEG.

In a recent issue of the Dispatch, we published a letter from Warrenton, Va., in which Captain Ballard, of Fairfax county, one of Mosby's men, is said to have worn for several years the artificial leg used by Colonel Dahlgren at the time he was killed, March 4, 1864.

It is related that on that raid, the Captain came into posession of the leg in question, and being in need of such a leg himself he took possion of it and wore it thought the remainer of the war, and until some years later. The account further says that the Dahlgren family offered a reward of $1,000 for the recovery of the leg, and that the Captain delivered it up to their agent, and that it was deposited in the railway train, waiting at the station, and for a moment was left unguarded. The letter goes on to say also that "at this juncture, some of the Captain's most loyal friends entered the car, and in less time than it takes to tell the story, the cork leg was recaptured, and to this day, it has never been located."

Our understanding is that Dahlgren's leg was brought to Richmond by Lieutenant Pollard, who commanded the small force of home guard and furloughed soldiers that encountered and killed Dahlgren, and was by Pollard, delivered up to General Fitzhugh Lee. The General, we are sure, gave it to Dr. Hancock, who at that time had charge of one of the military hospitals here, and who desired it for use as a model from which to make artificial legs for Confedrate soldiers.

That Ballard came into possession of the leg in question is mentioned in Williamson's history of Mosby's command. But it is not claimed that that command was present when Dahlgren was shot.

The history of Dahlgren's raid, death, burial, and disinterment, and the final delivery of his body to his father, forms one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the war. Dahlgren's dead body was brought to Richmond, and for a while, lay uncoffined in the York River railroad depot. Public indignation against him was very intense, because upon his person were found papers showing that his design was to rush into Richmond, liberate the federal prisoners held here, kill or capture the President and his Cabinet, and set fire to the city. Nevertheless, the Confederate authorities ordered that his body should have decent burial. He was put into a plain pine coffin, and a grave was made for him on the eastern slope of Oakwood cemetery, and there he was left to rest. But in a few days, Admiral Dahlgren, the father of the Colonel, wrote President Davis a pathetic letter, which was sent into our lines under flag of truce, asking that the body be forwarded to him. Five twenty-dollar gold pieces were enclosed to pay the expenses.

The President gave orders for a compliance with the Admiral's request, but when the grave was opened the body was nowhere to be found. The authorities were mystified. They feared that in their rage the people had taken up the body and thrown it into the river, or otherwise desecrated it. Admiral Dahlgren did not believe that President Davis was telling the truth when he wrote him that the body could not be found. The whole truth, which only became public after the war, was that a party of Unionists, organized by Miss Van Lew, had gone to the grave in the night, stolen the body away, put it into a metallic coffin, smuggled it through the Confederate picket line, and buried it near Hungary, now Laurel Station, in Henrico county.

As soon as possible, Miss Van Lew secretly communicated with Admiral Dahlgren, and informed him what had been done, and thus relieved his mind. After the evacuation of Richmond by the Confederates, the Admiral came to Richmond, and the body was delivered up to him. It was taken to Pennsylvania, where it received final sepulture.

The incidents now published, with respect to Dahlgren's artificial leg, are new to us. In part they are reconcilable with our information on the subject, though the leg surely must have passed first into the hands of Dr. Hancock, and later come into the possession of Captain Ballard.

DRIVE THE ENEMY.

The State elections are less than a month off, and not in years have the Republicans made such a systematic, hopeful, vigorous, and desperate campaign as the one they are now making. The systematic feature of their fight is shown in the way they are drilling their negro cohorts. This work, although being conducted somewhat quietly, is going on unceasingly day and night. Their hopefulness is the result of confidence in their efforts to poison the minds of a large white element by their gross misrepresentations of the designs of the Constitutional Convention in respect of the white vote. They calculate upon disaffecting enough of this element to give them, when combined with the white Republican and the negro vote, the victory. Their vigor in pressing their cause is manifested in the activity of their stumpers in circulating the misrepresentations in question and appealing to the negroes to "save themselves." And their desperation—which is a most important consideration in reckoning with the situation—is the logical consequence of a recognition that it is now or never with them.

These are the conditions that confront the Democrats and which we must grapple with and overcome, unless we could risk the jeopardizing of all the benefits that Democratic rule has conferred upon Virginia since the Republican clutch upon her throat was broken. And we should accept the fact seriously and at once, to the end of making our campaign from to-day on one of the warmest and most aggressive in the history of our party. That it is in our power to do, and all that is necessary to insure a triumph and the end of Republican aspirations in the State is to present clearly to the people simple facts.

The crux of the canvass, so to speak, is the suffrage. Ever since it opened the Republicans have been laboring to put the Democrats upon the defensive, touching this matter, by concocting and disseminating "roorbacks" regarding the purposes of the Constitutional Convention, which was called into existence by the Democratic party. But we are not on the defensive, and there is no reason why we should be. If there could ever have been a doubt that the Constitutional Convention would, in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Norfolk resolution, confirm the suffrage to the whites, that doubt has been entirely dissipated. Not only have the debates in the convention shown that the Democratic majority—who will be the framers of the new organic law—intend to protect the white man's vote, but both the Thom and the Daniel reports from the committee on suffrage, now pending in the conference, afford absolute guarantee of that consummation. Whatever compromise may be reached, the white man will have no reason to fear. The difficulty in the way of agreement is not over disfranchising white men, but over eliminating the negro vote without clashing with the Federal Constitution. Through the several alternative clauses the poor man's right to the suffrage will be absolutely safeguarded. This can be made so plain by any Democratic stumper that he who runs may read.

Under proper fire of the simple facts, Republican misrepresentation as to the suffrage must, therefore, go down, and in its fall it must carry all else the enemy are depending upon to help their cause. But are we pouring in the fire with the steadiness and persistency that what is involved demands? Are we pouring it in all along the line? If not, we are chancing—and gravely chancing—not only having a Republican administration, which will be controlled by negroes, thus causing a depreciation of our securities and the discrediting of Virginia as a field for investment—but are running the risk of the new Constitution's proving in many of its features a dead letter. For, be it remembered that the General Assembly, which will be elected in November, will have to adjust the statute law to the revised organic law, and unless the Democrats control the body the Republicans may, in addition to devitalizing the latter, set their triggers so as to give us an immense deal of trouble in the future. Hence, as we see it, the situation appeals to every Democratic speakers to take the stump and know no rest in driving the enemy until the sun goes down on the evening of the eighth of next month.

If, says the Roanoke World, any of the Democrats desire a repetition of the Reconstruction era with all the evils which it entailed, then they will, of course, vote the Republican ticket in November.

That's not putting it a bit too strongly.

LITTLE LESS THAN CRIMINAL.

The Dispatch has heretofore referred to the fact that the Legislature to be elected in November will be charged with the grave responsibility of adjusting the statute law to the new organic law. And in that connection we pointed out the necessity of the Democrats controlling the body. On the same subject the Northern Neck News has this to say:

"The Democratic party, of its own motion, is engaged in promulgating and framing most momentous reforms, and it will be for the coming State administration and Legislature to adjust statutes to the new conditions which will obtain under a new and clean organic law. To allow, therefore, by reason of lassitude or negligence, the very party to obtain control which is responsible for the very evils from which Democracy is struggling to emancipate us would be the heigat of folly and carelessness."

It would be more than the height of folly and carelessness. It would be little short of a criminal blunder.

A HINT.

Maryland will have a State building on the Charleston Exposition grounds, and the Baltimore papers are diligent in urging merchants and manufacturers of that city to look to their interests in the matter of exhibits.

Richmond, also, should be well represented there. And it is time we were moving in the matter—moving vigorously, thoroughly, and systematically.

What a pity Buller did not profit by the experience of the parrot who talked too much. Had he kept his tongue about Ladysmith his blunders would have been obscured by his undoubted bulldog courage, and he would certainly have received a peerage. As it is, his prospects for elevation are said to have fled, and he is under one of the most galling fires of abuse an Englishman has ever had to face.

Opportune.

First Citizen (stopping passer-by): Excuse me, but you have my umbrella.

Passer: Are you sure it is yours?

First Citizen: Indeed I am, for there are my initials on the handle.

Passer: Then you are the man I'm looking for; I'm sure you will have no objection to giving me the new umbrella you took in exchange for this.

Just a Jest.

"What poets now are in the swim?"
She earnestly inquired of him.
With manner of a seer
Who'd some grave problem to decide,
He gravely pondered, then replied:
"Why, divers poets, dear."

An Inferred Sequence.

"You should come around to our church this evening and attend the entertainment; it is to be an evening of music and mirth."

"What is to be the character of the music?"

"Oh, it is to be provided by some of our home talent."

"Indeed! Then I infer that the mirth is to be a consequence of the music."

Pa's Consistency.

Pa's always said, and did insist—
He is an ichthyologist—
That silence was essential to
The sport the angler doth pursue.

And he was true unto his creed,
For every time he did proceed
To angle—so the record saith—
He did the same with baited breath.

As It Should Be.

Politician: Did that bicycle bill you introduced at the last session pass?

Legislator: Yes.

Politician: In what form?

Legislator: With a rider, of course.

An Unexpected Confession.

Wife: Do you know, Archibald, that it took me nearly two hours to repair those trousers of yours last night?

Husband: As long as that, eh?

Wife: Yes, and I've made up my mind to charge for such work after this; don't you really think I ought to have at least half a dollar for the work I have just told you of?

Husband: Certainly, my dear, but you must send the bill to Cheviot, my tailor; he is yet the real owner of the articles you refer to.

His Main Objection.

"Aforetime, when the papers began to talk about 'the passing of the horse,' we didn't take any stock in it, but nowadays the evidences compel us to admit its truth."

"Yes, and if it was the horse I had my money on that did the passing I wouldn't mind it so much.

Business Exactitude.

Police Sergeant (making record on blotter): What is your name?

Pickpocket: Jack Smith.

Police Sergeant: Where do you live?

Pickpocket: Well, to be exact, I take up quarters wherever I can find them.

An Epicure's Opinion.

Wurdpaynter: Have you read my new book?

Gormer: Oh, yes.

Wurdpaynter: I don't suppose you have any objection to giving me your candid opinion of it.

Gormer: None at all; I consider it a rare book.

Wurdpaynter: You really think so, eh?

Gormer: Unquestionably; I surely couldn't say that it was well done.

ADVICE TO THE CONVENTION.

Some Hints About Submission to the Present Electorate.

(For the Dispatch.)

To the Members of the Constitutional Convention:

Gentlemen,—I, with respect, submit to your consideration two propositions:

1. If it is "absurd," "suicidal," "preposterous" to expect the present electorate to vote to accept the work of the convention if it is to disfranchise a large number of themselves; then they never would have voted to call a sovereign convention if they had realized that its object was to do that very thing, and that in voting for a convention, or in not voting against it, they were disfranchising themselves.

2. The honest theory on which rests the sovereignty of a convention is that it fully and really represents a majority of those that had a right to vote when it was called; a majority of those that had the right to vote for it or against it; that it represents the people that wished it, and that they were really more than those that were opposed to it.

Respectfully, RICHARD M. SMITH.

MULCT LAW OF IOWA.

A Curious Way to Get Around Prohibition.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have read with some interest the letter in your Sunday edition from Dr. Thomas R. Evans, anent your remarks on the Iowa liquor law, which remarks I did not have the pleasure of reading. Your correspondent is right in the main in his remarks on the famous, or infamous, "Mulct law," of Iowa. This law, or I had beter say statute, as I consider it invalid and no law at all, has been aptly and truthfully described as an attempt to make law breaking lawfu. It does not in any sense repeal the prohibitory law of that State, but expressly says that it shall not be construed as a law permitting the sale of liquor, but provides that on the securing of the signatures of a certain number of legal voters (something more than a majority), in a given locality, to what the law terms a "Statement of Consent," a saloon may be conducted, with the restrictions practically as set forth by your correspondent, the saloon keeper to be fined a certain sum monthly, and to be thereafter exempt from other punishment. Of course, nothing could easily be more absurd and hypocritical than this alleged law. It attempts to work in harmony with a law expressly prohibiting what it pretends to legalize, without repealing that law, and is in fact of operation nothing but a license law, and the State of Iowa is now a license State, there being only about thirty counties in the State where the "Mulct law saloons" are not running.

This law was presented by the Republican party in Iowa as a pesudo temperance measure, but in reality it was Senator Allison's bid to the liquor business of the country when he was a candidate for the presidential nomination. It was aserted that prohibition was a failure in certain parts of the State, notably along the Mississippi river counties, and this was true, because the liquor power was strong there and elected the officers of he law whose duty it was to make prohibition a success.

What was the result of the law to legalize law breaking? Crime has rapidly increased under it and taxation has been materially raised, whereas, under prohibition crime was rapidly decreasing, and the State was out of debt, and the rate of taxation low. Do the river counties obey the Mulct Act? Not at all; they do not even take the trouble to get any signers to a "statement of Consent," but run their saloons openly, disregarding every restrictive feature of the law, simply paying their monthly fines. This will always be the result of moral laws where the enemies of the law are intrusted with its enforcement. JAMES O. ALWOOD,

Richmond, Va., October 7, 1901.

Selecting the School Books.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Although no formal report has been made to the Constitutional Convention by its Committee on Education, it is said that the committee has reached an agreement by which the selection of text-books for the counties will be made by the State Board of Education, while the school boards of the cities are to select the books to be used in the cities. As a school trustee, I hasten, in the interests of the people I represent, to enter a protest against this discrimination in favor of the cities as being unjust to the counties.

Why, I ask, are not the school boards of the counties as competent to select books to be used in their schools as are the city boards to select books for the cities? Surely, there is sufficient intelligence among the members of the county boards and the county teachers to know what their needs are and what books are best suited to their needs. Then why is it that the representatives of the cities are to be empowered to select books for the use of the cities, and the representatives of the counties are to be denied a similar privilege?

But aside from this, the proposed plan, if true, violates the principle of self-rule in thus putting into the hands of a few men the power to select all the books to be used in all the counties of the State. However wise and regardful of the people's interests as a whole the State Board of Education (which I understand is to consist of the board as now constituted and the heads of the various State educational institutions) may be, they cannot possibly be in as deep sympathy with the wants of every county nor as good judges of the conditions and what is wanted as the counties themselves.

Again, the Constitution of Virginia is to be the fundamental law of the State. It is designed to be permanent, and is to be an enunciation in practical form of the principles of government without entering into the details of its operation. This question of the method of selecting books belongs more properly, therefore, to the Legislature who will know from time to time how a certain adopted method satisfies the people, and will have the power, in case of dissatisfaction, to make chnges.

Who knows who, in the changes constantly occurring in the personnel of the State Board, will compose it, or what may influence its action? I submit that it will be most dangerous to the efficiency of the school system of Virginia to give any set of men such powers as this without reserving to the people through their representatives in the Legislature the power to protect their interests.

All of us know of the active and almost bitter warfare going on between certain various and powerful corporations for control of the business of furnishing books for public schools, and all remember the shameful charges made, and the criminations and recriminations which went on in this State not many years ago in connection with book adoptions, in which suggestions of improper dealings, unjust though they may have been, and doubtless were, were hinted at. The surest safe-gurd against this danger is to put these matters into the hands of the people themselves, through their own trustees, living among them, and directly under their eyes and their influences.

It were better, indeed, to continue under the present method of choosing books now practiced in this State, poor as it is, than to adopt the plan now proposed. But it has been suggested as a much better plan, and one which would meet with general approval—certainly in the counties—that the school boards appoint from their first grade teachers a committee of several to select books for use in the public schools of their respective cities and counties.

But, as I have said, all this, in my opinion, is a matter for the Legislature, and not for the Constitution.

W. H. CAMPER, School Trustee.
Orange, Va., October 11.

VIRGINIA NORMAL LEAGUE.

Its Objects Explained—An Appeal for Help.

State Female Normal School,
Farmville, Va., October 12, 1901.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you allow space in your paper to bring before your readers a matter in which some, at least, are already much interested and in which it is hoped that many more will become interested? This request is made with a view of bringing to the attention of the people of Virginia a society organized two years ago at the State Female Normal School, and known as the Virginia Normal League. This society has the hearty endorsation of the president, of the faculty, and of all connected with the administration of the Normal School. It is with the hope of enlisting in the work of the Normal League the hearty co-operation of the people of Virginia that this article is written.

The Virginia Normal League is intended for the following objects:

1. To found and maintain by means of contributions, annual dues, and otherwise, an aid fund for helping those who are unable to attend the school.

2. To conduct an educational bureau as a means of free communication between teachers and school officials.

All persons connected with the Normal School are eligible to regular membership on the payment of $1 a year. Upon the payment of a like fee, persons not connected with the school may be elected to associate membership.

At the recent meeting of the Normal League, the Aid Committee, which is empowered to make loans to girls known to be worthy, taking their notes therefor without interest, and payable on such terms as seem best, made a report that was in many respects encouraging. It reported that two girls were assisted session before last and one last sesion, and that the two that were first aided had, during the past session, although they were making a very small salary, partially met their obligations to the League. One of the girls was teaching in a private family for her board, incidental expenses, and $4 per month. Her high sense of honor made her send every month as long as her school lasted $2. Would that Virginia were full of men and women of like character. While no time was mentioned in lending this money yet this girl urged on by her high sense of honor, wrote that she wanted to do this and she did it. The Normal League was started to aid girls like this one. Friend, whoever you are, do you not desire to aid in this work? Do you not consider it a privilege, yea, a great privilege, to have a share in such noble work? Where can you place a dollar that will bring in a greater return? Surely there can be no better place to invest money than in the brain of on earnest, honest, young woman; for when you aid such a woman to become self-supporting, you put her into a position to assist those that are dependent upon her, and you make her a power in her circle that she could not otherwise become, and also a potent factor in the public schools of Virginia. If only one woman were aided by your money, could you calculate the interest on it? Well may you say, when you may take into consideration that the money, as soon as it is returned, is at once lent to another pupil. "Eternity alone can give the answer to this problem." The Aid Committee of the Normal League needs your assistance, friend; for it has now more demands on it than it can meet. These demands appeal in a touching way to every feeling of humanity. They come from the hearts of anxious mothers, fathers, and friends. In many cases, the home people, by the most self-denying sacrifices, can render some assistance and ask only for enough to enable them to make ends meet. Quite recently a girl said that she would gladly assist some lady in housekeeping and in the care of children to pay her board. The girls that are asking for help are willing, far more than willing, eager to do anything for a chance. Will you not help them? Will you not eagerly embrace this opportunity offered you to extend a helping hand to coming generations, No doubt in your past experience you have realized the truth of the following lines from Mrs Sangster:

"It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
That gives you a bit of heartache
At the setting of the sun."

Now, friend, lend a helping hand, not to escape "a bit of heartache at setting of sun"—a thing much to be desired—but to please God in whose sight it is a grievous sin to withhold the good it is in your power to do. Paul says, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." Make sure, as you pass along, that no one can ever say in any by and by, "I was sick with life's burdens and sorrows, and you ministered not to me from your store. I was in prison in my narrow environment, and you did not visit me." Do not pass by on the other side of this crying need. Remember it was the Master who said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

All communications should be addressed to chairman of Aid Committee, State Female Normal School, Farmville, Va. Any contributions, large or small, that may be sent, will be gratefully received and judiciously used.

MINNIE V. RICE,
Member of Aid Committee.

Convention and Asylums.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Will you in your columns remind the Constitutional Convention of the inconsistency of their course, purely inadvertently, in the attempt to engraft in the Constitution a clause requiring the Legislature, unconditionally, to appropriate a large sum as the minimum amount for educational purposes annually, when there is no such provision for the afflicted classes in our asylums—for the dependent mentally unfortunates? The healthy, independent youth of our land cannot consistently accept of such a provision, with the evidences of the inhumanity in the provision for the afflicted, evidenced by the reports of the medical superintendents of our asylums. May they review the document by the humane Dr. Drewry, of the Central Asylum, and reconsider their neglect—"Dr. Drewry on the Status of the Insane in Virginia." How little effort is made to follow the example of the lamented Dr. Black in establishing a general dining-room in our asylums, and many other suggestions for the proper care and improvement of the afflicted. GEORGE M. GOWEN.

Millions of Mothers

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin of infants and children, for rashes, itchings, and chafings, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and excoriations, for too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other *medicated* soap is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic *toilet* soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

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Cuticura THE SET

VIRGINIA WON.

A Walkover in the Play with Gallaudet.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., October 12.—(Special.)—The Gallaudet foot-ball eleven, which proved such a stiff proposition for the Carlisle Indians two weeks ago, were defeated here to-day by the University of Virginia team 24 to 0, in twenty-four minutes of actual play. The visitors had only one chance to score, and that was when they secured the ball on a fumble on Virginia's twenty-five-yard line.

Virginia started the game in a rush, and sent Harris over the line for the first touchdown. After five minutes of play two more touchdowns were scored in this half, long runs being made by Coleman, Church, and Walker. The second half lasted only four minutes, as the visitors had to catch the train for Washington. In that short time, however, Virginia added another touchdown. Virginia put up a snappy game, and by strong offensive work never gave the visitors a chance to show their strength. The Virginia team leaves here Tuesday for Philadelphia, where on Wednesday occurs the annual game with Pennsylvania.

Line up:

Virginia.	Position.	Gallaudet.
Hobson	Left end	Gellfuss (Hawkins)
Cook	Left tackle	McDonough (Neesam)
Moore	Left guard	Hewitson
Waters	Centre	Worley
Benet	Right guard	Lawrence
Walker	Right tackle	Mather
Williams	Right end	Escherick
Mason	Quarter-back	Phelps
Coleman (St. John)	Left half-back	Ericson
Church	Right half-back	Aldsee
Harris	Full-back	Waters

Touchdown—Harris, 2; Walker, 2. Goals kicked—Coleman. Umpire—Mr. Willis, of Virginia. Referee—Mr. Watson, of Gallaudet. Time-keepers—Messrs. Elsom, of Virginia, and Northum, of Gallaudet. Time of game—20- and 4-minute halves. Total score—Virginia, 24; Gallaudet, 0.

COMMON COUNCIL MONDAY.

Bell Telephone Matter to Come Up on the Mayor's Veto.

The Common Council has been called to meet on Monday night to receive a communication from the Mayor, in which that official is understood to have vetoed the Bell Telephone Company's ordinance, which grants to the corporation the right to operate their telephones and to use the streets of the city. It is a foregone conclusion that the measure will pass by a large majority, and in the Board of Aldermen, where it will be considered on Tuesday night, it will also have the endorsement of enough members to pass it. It is expected that the debate will be long and strong in the higher branch, and the friends of the franchise will have a hard fight against the experienced tactics in debate of President Turpin, who will lead the fight against the passing of the ordinance over the Mayor's veto.

TERRIBLY INJURED.

William Pugh, of Big Island, Bedford County.

LYNCHBURG, VA., October 12.—(Special.)—William Pugh, of Big Island, Bedford county, was badly hurt on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad last night. It is said he was coming to Lynchburg on a freight train, but got off above the city and was walking along the side of the train, when he slipped and fell. One of his legs was crushed off at the knee and the other foot was crushed. He is at the Home and Retreat here, in a critical condition.

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Heroes and Heroes.

(Denver News.)

We give unstinted praise to the man
Who is brave enough to die;
But the man who struggles unflinchingly
Against the currents of destiny
And bears the storm of adversity,
We pass unnoticed by.

We've plaudits and tears for him who falls
Borne down in the shock of strife;
But a word of cheer we neglect to say
To him who plods on his dreary way
And fights in silence from day to day
The unseen battles of life.

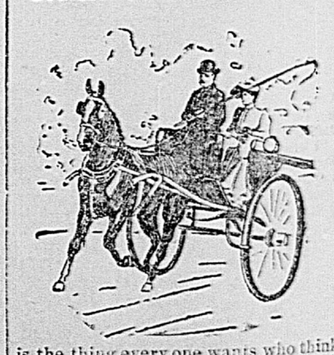
There's courage, I grant, required to face
Grim death on the gory field.
There's also courage required to meet
Life's burden and sorrow; to brave defeat;
To strive with evil and not retreat;
To suffer and not to yield.

Some moments are there in every life
When the spirit longs for rest;
When the heart is filled with a bleak despair;
When the weight of trouble, remorse, and care
Seems really greater than we can bear,
And Death were a welcome guest.

But we crush it down and we go our way
To the duties that lie in wait.
From day to day we renew the fight,
To resist the wrong and to seek the right;
To climb at last to the sun-crowned height
And to triumph o'er time and fate.

And thus—for my heart goes out to them—
My meed of praise I would give
To those who struggle life's path along
The host of toil, who are patient, strong
The unrewarded, unnumbered throng,
Who are brave enough to live.

CARRIAGE GOODNESS



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